THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1864. NO. 8.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper,	1 month	$ 5 00
"	3 months	15 00
"	6 months	25 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	5 00
"	6 months	10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] with the Progress establishment [illegible] we are [illegible] for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, which will be promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[CONDENSED FROM REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest from the North.

Richmond, Nov. 19.—Baltimore papers of yesterday received.

Considerable excitement prevails at Hagerstown and along the Pennsylvania border from apprehended raids.

Bermuda advices say the *Chickamauga* arrived in Five Fathom Hole for repairs on the 7th. She had destroyed one bark and two schooners in addition to those previously reported.

The trial of the St. Albans' raiders was postponed to the 14th December.

Later arrivals from Europe bring confirmation of the departure of Semmes from the Bay of Funchall in an armed vessel called the *New Alabama*.

Richmond, Nov. 19.—The Baltimore "American" of the 17th, (afternoon edition) received.

It contains very little news. Gold 231.

Pope, in an official report of operations in the department of the Northwest, says that in settling a peace he intends to do away with treaties. His plan is to make the Indians behave, and require the whites to deal fairly with the Indians.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 16th, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The official vote of Maryland stands—for Lincoln 37,-300, for McClellan 32,000.

Congressional.

Richmond, Nov. 19.—The Senate passed a bill to authorize the exchange of registered bonds of the fifteen million loan for coupon bonds. Also passed a bill suspending for sixty days so much of the act organizing forces to serve during the war as provides that persons mentioned therein shall not be required to perform military service out of the State in which they reside. The bill last mentioned was communicated to the House and passed. The House also adopted a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to appeal to all the respective State Governments to reduce the number of State officers exempted from military service.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Nov. 19.—An official telegram received at the War Department says Maj. Gen. Pickett reports that on the night of the 17th, a portion of the enemy's picket line in his front was taken possession of and held. One Colonel, four Captains, two Lieutenants, and one hundred and thirteen privates were captured, besides the dead and wounded on the ground. Our loss one killed and nine wounded.

From Georgia.

Macon, Nov. 19.—The excitement in town has somewhat subsided. No definite intelligence of the whereabouts of the enemy. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Griffin, burning everything in their way. They will meet a warm reception if they attempt to come here.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Macon, Nov. 19.—The Military authorities are active and vigilant, and every man is under arms. Confidence is being restored. The enemy are believed to be in thirty miles from the city. The city will be defended to the last.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—W. & W. R. R. Co.—Dividend No. 27.

J. G. Williams & Co.—Wanted Virginia and N. C. bank bills, &c.

J. G. Foster and Nathan Ivey—Tax in kind.

Owing to indisposition the Editor has been unable to attend to his duties for the two days past, to which fact must be attributed any defects or excellencies discovered in the present issue.

Something Shiny.—Mr. Woodell has presented us with some of his fine blacking, which we recommend to all who desire to see their boots and shoes shine. He assures us it is a superior article, but the weather has not been favorable for our testing it.

The Weather.—We are aware that this is a novel item for a newspaper; nevertheless we must say that for two days past we have had rainy, disagreeable weather. A friend says it is always so when the Legislature meets.

Cotton Burned.—The Charlotte *Times* of Thursday says:

A fire occurred near the depot yesterday morning, consuming about fifty bags of cotton belonging to Mr. Willard. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been accidental.

Seven hundred of our veterans, recently exchanged at Savannah, were expected to pass Charlotte, on their way to Richmond, on Thursday morning.

W. & W. Railroad.—The Wilmington *Journal* says:

We learn that the gross receipts for this road for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept. 1864, were

	$3,010,039 97
Expenditures,	1,864,224 34
Nett Receipts,	$1,145 815 63
" " 1863.	$ 809,652 67
Increase for 1864,	$336,162 96

The gross receipts for 1863 were $1,402,831, over which the gross receipts for 1864 show an increase of $1,607,208 37, while the nett receipts for the same time show as above only an increase of $336,162 96. This is due to the immense increase in the cost of all labor and materials which has swelled the expenditures in ratio far exceeding that attained by the increase of receipts. The government is the great employer of Railroads, and its rate of compensation in the present state of the currency is not much more than nominal.

General Bragg.—By the following General order it will be seen that Gen. Bragg has assumed command of this Military department, with headquarters at Wilmington:

Wilmington, N. C.,
November 17th, 1864.

General Orders No. 1.

I. I assume the command of the Department of North Carolina, defined in Special Orders No. 209, Paragraph XXIV, A. & I. G. Office, November 4, 1864.

II. Major Gen'l Whiting and Brig. Gen'l Baker will continue the territorial command heretofore exercised by them and make their reports to these Head Quarters.

[Signed] Braxton Bragg,
General.

(Official)
Francis S. Parker,
Major and A. A. A. Gen'l.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 19th says:

A report reached this place this morning that some of our out-post pickets at or near Swansboro', Onslow county, had been captured the day before. We have not been able to learn any particulars, but know that the force there was very small, and that any capture made by the enemy must have been insignificant. We do not know whether the enemy landed at Swansboro' in boats or come across the White Oak River at Smith's mills, some miles above Swansboro'.

The Attack on Wilmington—The Reason of the Delay.—A Philadelphia paper of the 12th informs us that Wilmington would have been attacked ere this, but for the fact that Com. Porter was compelled to despatch a number of his fleet in search of "the Tallahassee, Olustee and Chickamauga." Well, the Tallahassee has eluded them all, and is again safely anchored in Wilmington. So it seems that the blockade is not complete enough to prevent fast cruisers from going out or coming in the port at pleasure.

The Russian government encourages marriage among its soldiers, provides the couple with a house, supports them, rears their children, but takes away all the boys at a tender age and sends them to military garrisons, there to be trained for the army. There are 300,000 of this kind of soldiers now in the Russian army.

You can stop a clock at any moment, but you cannot stop a watch. The same remark applies to the stopping of the talk of a man and of a woman. He is a great, coarse, ugly machine, but you can silence him. She is a beautiful, fragile, jewelled thing—but she will run until she stops of herself.

Say of a woman that she is wicked, obstinate, frivolous, but add that she is beautiful, and be assured that she will ever think kindly of you. Say that she is good, kind, virtuous, sensible, but very homely, and she will never forget you in her life.

The New York *World* contains a statement, compiled from official returns, showing that out of 37,004 men, composing seventeen regiments of three years men, 4,375 have returned. The remainder found "plantations" in the South.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

J. F. HARTSFIELD
vs.
Wm. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE Defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.
Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

M. E. F. WOODLEY
vs.
Wm. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE Defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.
Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

JAMES P. BRYAN
vs.
Wm. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE Defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.
Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $32.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
Oct 21-d1w w4t.

State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—SESSION 1864.

As this body is to meet on Monday, the 21st instant, we give below a full and correct list of the members elect to the two branches:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr H J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—E Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—H F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W B Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCes himself as a candidate for the office of principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

Sept 23-tf MERRILL P. BECK.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces himself as a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light duty. If elected I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably.

JNO. H. LOUDERMILK.
Sept. 23-tf.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at

Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to

Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months		$25.00
" "	Three months	15.00
" "	One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months		5.00
" "	six months	10.00

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, gratis.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

Secretary's Office,
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Nov 12-dtm Secretary.

Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express, Raleigh Confederate, Raleigh Progress, publish twice a week till meeting.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.

Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—T. D. Sledge.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " "	11 A M
Augusta, " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leachburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sales.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, nine likely NEGROES, as follows:

6 LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MEN,
1 " " " GIRL,
1 " NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD.

The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Nov 10-eod6t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

Cakes, Cakes, CAKES!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE OLD FASHION,

By an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at

Nov 12-6t MINER & JORDAN'S.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, S. T. BERRY,
Nov 19-d&wtf Graham, N. C.

BARGAIN IN NEGROES!

A FAMILY OF VERY LIKELY HOUSE AND Plantation Servants, five men and boys, three women and two children, all intelligent and trustworthy, are offered for sale *privately*.

They would be exchanged, at very low prices, for a small farm convenient to a railroad. Enquire of the Editor. Nov 19-d3t

☞ Confederate copy 3 times and send bill to Progress Office.

Just Received.

SEVERAL KEGS OF NAILS AND TACKS FOR MAking wood bottom shoes, and sprigs for boot heels, at CREECH & LITCHFORD'S,
Nov 19-d3t Commission Merchants.

WANTED.

$5,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS.
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.

—ALSO—

Confederate Bonds, long and short date.
Coupon of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Nov 15-d5t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.

Oct 18-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfresboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&w1m Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. T. LEACH, Jr., of Wake, as a candidate for ENGROSSING CLERK to the next General Assembly.

References—Col. George Little, Aid to Gov. Vance; Col. J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State.

Nov 16-d6tw1t [Conservative copy.]

DAILY [illegible]

[illegible]

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1864.

[illegible]

The Legislature.

This body will [illegible] to-day for the [illegible] of business. We trust that its deliberations will be calm and its actions discreet. Many important measures will arise; the most important of which, in our estimation, will be the mode and means by which North Carolina may be rescued or saved from that military despotism which is now partly upon her, and the other part hanging dark and threatening over her. Let our Senators be instructed and our Representatives urged by an emphatic request to stay, so far as they can, the rapid strides of military power, under whose iron hand the civil law is now almost powerless. We desire the freedom and independence of the South; but we do not believe they can ever be obtained by the surrender of our rights and privileges. When we tamely yield to one master we are but fitten subjects for any master. Once accustomed to obedience to any power, through "military" or any other "necessity," and custom soon becomes nature. We must be free or slave. Let us never again submit to a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. Let us instruct our servants in Congress to resist all infringements of our constitutional rights, and all violations of our national faith. We can bear the outrages and the tyranny of the foe, for we expect nothing better from that quarter; but let not this make us indifferent to oppressions and outrages from our own government. If we cannot be free at home, who abroad can deem us worthy of freedom? If we suffer our own government to trample upon us, who abroad will rise up to deliver us? Is any man who asks the power to abolish the press and the pulpit, and to take into his hands the rights and privileges of the people, a safe man to be entrusted with such power? If the necessity for vesting such power in the hands of one man has arisen, then are we in a great strait; but let the people first see such necessity and then ask the President to assume the power. He who would ask for unlimited power would be the most likely to abuse it.

We hope our Legislature will deliberate calmly, and act with firmness, on this and all other matters; for what advantage would it be to us to gain our independence of the North and lose it at home? We want no change of masters.— We want no oppression from our own authorities in lieu of that of our enemies. Let our Legislature speak in tones that cannot be mistaken.

North Carolina has done her whole duty to the government; let the government do its duty to her. She will bear and suffer all things in which she can see ultimate good. Beyond that she reaches a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

Sherman's Movements.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 16th contains the following interesting, if not exciting article. We were told all along that Hood's plans were secret; but would be developed soon to the astonishment and joy of the country. We fear that it has been Sherman's plans shrouded in mist and mystery, now to be developed in the light of our burning towns, in the desolation of more of our fields, and the advancing strides of the ruthless invader.

We like the spirit of the *Constitutionalist*; but judging the future by the past, we fear the opposition to Sherman's advance will not be sufficient to check him. His advance on Atlanta was perilous. He was far from his base; but he succeeded. We trust that means may somehow be found to stay the progress of the foe and to hurl him back shattered into fragments.

Watchman, what of the Night?—Our city on yesterday was full of rumors, and as evening came on a general buzz went through the whole community. The truth is the rumor came in direct and positive that Sherman is marching from Atlanta on Macon and probably on this city, in two columns and with four to five corps; that by 9 o'clock last night, it was very generally believed.

Our office was full of our staid and sturdy citizens discussing the pros and cons.

The general belief is, that Sherman was yesterday with part of his army at Jonesboro and McDonough, and part near Covington, that he had burned Rome, Marietta, Atlanta, the bridge over the Chattahoochee, and was tearing up the railroad behind him.

Our careful and thoughtful opinion of this whole matter is that if Gen. Sherman is advancing with even 30,000 men, his ammunition and provision train, to put it at the lowest calculation, will so encumber him, that a force of 10,000 determined men, can before the army advances one hundred miles, make his marching [illegible] and disorganized one. He cannot have in his train, for ammunition alone, less than 300 wagons and at least 500 more for daily forage and provisions, allowing his men to carry all they can. With this train he must, at all events, move slowly and very carefully. In the meantime, our troops scattered everywhere can be collected; South Carolina, who is threatened if anything is threatened, can send forward her reserves; Florida has troops to spare, and joining with our twelve thousand troops between Macon and the advancing enemy, will make a force able to meet him, in the neighborhood of the last named city, or somewhere on the Oconee river.

It is desperation on the part of Sherman; and a desperate man is always readily overcome by calm and determined action.

We say, look at the situation without nervousness or alarm—pray to God, but keep your powder dry—make everything ready for the storm, and meet it like men, if it comes. It is always darkest just before day.

The *Progress* will be furnished during the present session of the Legislature for $5. We shall give full and accurate accounts of the proceedings of each day, in both Houses.

The names and money may be left at our counting room, or handed to either of our Reporters at the Capitol.

[illegible]

So it seems the truth will come at last. The people of Forsyth County, a people that have been [illegible] ing [illegible] entire the men whose labor must feed them are in the army. But it is not only Forsyth but nearly the entire Western part of the State that is threatened with starvation, and nothing can give them relief but peace. Foreseeing it would come to this we have urged efforts for peace by negotiation and compromise for the last two years, and should the worst come in, the women and children should starve on account of the prolongation of the war, we shall feel that our skirts are clean.

And yet while gaunt famine is staring the people in the face, the stern, unfeeling, starving agents of the government are hovering over the poor sufferers and taking from them a portion of the little they have. The Winston *Sentinel* says:

Notices for the impressment of the surplus produce of the country are being served upon the farmers of this county. We regret its necessity, and feel that it is the duty of the press to speak out upon the subject. It is evident that the supplies on hand in this community are not sufficient to maintain our own people. [illegible] of farmers have not the grain to subsist themselves, much less to meet the indispensable demands upon them during the coming year. We know the fact that there are hundreds of destitute families in the county and but very few farmers who have any produce to sell. Now, we ask the serious and solemn question, if the little surplus that exists in the county is taken away, where will the destitute get their supplies? Can they go abroad and purchase it? Can the county do it for them? We fear not. We tell our authorities in soberness and truth that if the surplus is taken from those who have grain to spare in the county, and removed from the county, unless by some means a supply is brought from a distance, not only great suffering, but actual starvation will be upon us. We are no alarmist, but speak simply what we know when we declare that this section of the State has not grain enough to permit of impressments for the army.

MR. DAVIS WANTS TO BE A DICTATOR.

Some few of the partisans of Mr. Davis, men who have declared for the last four years that he could do no wrong, are beginning to express their fears. The following criticism of the message is from the Winston *Sentinel*:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document, to the exclusion of other matter, appears almost entire in this week's issue.

It is written, in our opinion, not so ably as some former documents that have emanated from the President's pen; but higher ground is assumed than has hitherto been claimed by any President acting under the constitution of the United States. A position is taken boldly threatening the invasion of the sovereignty of the States. The President asks Congress to give him the control of our entire population—the right to dictate who shall hold our State offices, who shall fill our pulpits, professorships in colleges and academies, and who shall edit the newspapers of the country. This is clearly inferrable [illegible] exemptions in the military law [illegible] fifty. In addition to this he wishes Congress to invest him with the power to purchase 40,000 slaves, to be used, not in the lines, but for military purposes and suggests the propriety, then, for meritorious services, that they shall be liberated. The purchase of course to be made at government prices and with the money received by taxation from their owners.

Let Congress clothe the President with these powers, and let the sovereign States concede that it has the right to do so, then, tell us what our good President lacks of being a military dictator, what our government lacks of being a military despotism. The right of universal conscription is granted, the power of unlimited taxation is held, and the right even to emancipate our slaves is claimed. What more can any potentate, monarch or king do than this? The question naturally arises, shall we subjugate ourselves in the struggle to be free? Certainly not. The sovereign States should protest against every inch of encroachments upon their rights.

But the President complains of class legislation, and instances as among the classes of exempts, miners, tanners, blacksmiths, and other classes of individuals that are certainly not included in the last exemption law of Congress. It cannot be that the President is ignorant of this fact. Why then does he array them before Congress and the country as among the exempts?— It is well known all over North Carolina that our blacksmiths, tanners and miners unless they are contractors with the government, have long since been sent to the army. It certainly cannot be that the President does not know this. But suppose that they are not in the service, who is to blame? Nobody but the President. The power is vested him by Congress to exercise his better discretion, either to detail them to stay at home or to send them to the front. The number of persons really exempt under the act of Congress is very small, with the exception of what is claimed by the States as State officers; the exceptions are perfectly insignificant. A handful or two of printers in each State, a few ministers of the Gospel, and physicians, and teachers, and professor in academies and colleges, constitute nearly the sum total of the whole. Why then did the President array this large list of individuals in his message? It is clear that if they are exempt in other localities they are not so here, and if exempt anywhere they are so by Executive discretion and not by the military law of Congress. It certainly cannot be that the President brought them forward the more effectually to conceal a blow aimed at the Press of the country.

The message upon the whole is hopeful and encouraging, and we recommend its careful perusal to all our readers.

The Macon *Confederacy*, another red hot war paper and hitherto unflinching partisan of the Admin-

[illegible]

The Memphis *Appeal*, now published in [illegible], sounds the following note of warning:

[illegible] independent press of the country, to the caprices of the military authorities, it will commend itself to general and universal approbation. [illegible] earnestly and severely condemned, and we are loth to believe that Congress will so far forget its obligations to the country as to yield assent to the recommendations of the President in this particular. If it should, then indeed may we prepare for [illegible] tyranny and military despotism [illegible]. We shall then feel its iron grasp here at home, and we almost fear to contemplate the consequences. Let our Congressmen think calmly, seriously, and long before they take this fatal step.

Brutal Attack on Gov. Brown.

The following coarse and brutal attack, made by the mouth-piece of the President, the Richmond *Sentinel*, on the Governor of Georgia, no doubt owes its paternity to Executive inspiration. No necessity to "[illegible]" such papers as the *Sentinel*, for official favor and official corruption does that. The "Court Journal" thus ridicules the Governor of a State that has been behind none in the performance of her duty in the struggle:

"A strange bundle of [illegible] in which the evil predominates, is Gov. [illegible] of Georgia. As to pleasing him, he will [illegible] be contented till he dies. His idea of [illegible] and Confederate rights, is [illegible] Gov. Brown is Georgia, and that Georgia is the Confederacy. His judgment of [illegible] is, that Gov. Brown can do no wrong, and that nobody else can do right, unless he does as Gov. Brown dictates. Not content with attending to his own duties, he oversees the duties of every one else, and with bad taste, bad temper, and the presumptuous self-confidence characteristic of ignorant and conceited men, distributes his censures and denunciations with an unhesitating and unsparing hand. President Davis in statesmanship, and General Lee in war, are held as nothing by Governor Joseph Brown, of Georgia, in comparison with his own superior inspirations and attainments. It is, perhaps, a pleasant thing to be on good terms with one's self. But while Gov. Brown is doubtless very happy in contemplation of his own transcendent enlightenment and infallible wisdom, it makes him very morose to have to live in a world of fools. It must be a great affliction to him, to see Davis and Lee boggle and bungle and blunder, where he himself could do so much better. We hope he will be able to endure it however. A little medicine, a little quiet, a little modesty, if such a thing could be bought, would help him. It is to be supposed, too, that he will experience relief from the extraordinary discharge of spleen in the message which he sent to his Legislature a few days ago. It is worse than the black vomit, and must have made him very wretched before getting it out."

[From the [illegible] Confederacy.]

IS THE SERVANT GREATER THAN HIS MASTER?

This question, first propounded by Him who spake as man never spake before, might with a great deal of propriety be addressed to our clanish, dark lantern Congress. Nearly, if not quite half, of its sessions are thus spent, and when we consider that the mutton-heads who compose it are nothing more than the agents of an enlightened, intelligent and free people, it is a matter of astonishment that they should presume so far upon their superior consequence as to shut the doors of the capitol, and thus in secret legislate in reference to the affairs of a constituency who cannot be trusted with a knowledge of the disposition of their own business.

This custom has prevailed long enough and we should protest against it in future. As citizens we do not pray it as a privilege, but demand it as a right. The humblest citizen in the Government has as much interest at stake as any member of Congress, has a right that is undeniable to the fullest degree of information in reference to the conduct of his public servant. We have no doubt but many members of that body have forgotten who they are. Instead of the servants they begin to consider themselves the masters of the people.

This false conception is the result of the same ignorance and weakness that has characterised so many of the actions of our National Legislature. Let us thunder for admission at the doors of the capitol during their secret sessions. They have no more right to shut themselves up there than the planter's negro has to go into his smokehouse and close the door after him, in order to prevent any one else from knowing what disposition he is making of his bacon.

There is not a man in the country, an acre of land, or a dollar, that belongs to Congress. They belong to the people, and Congressmen are only delegated to control them. Then why resolve into secret session, when a measure is to be discussed with which the intelligent portion of the people are more familiar than are a majority of

[illegible]

[illegible] down on Mobile, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, to say nothing of Andersonville, Georgia.

[illegible] of Sherman's headquarters [illegible] at Gaylesville, in Cherokee county, Alabama, [illegible] from Rome, Georgia to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River, about equidistant from both points, say [illegible] miles from [illegible]. Gaylesville is 150 miles from Montgomery, Alabama. Say to Rome 30 miles. From Rome to Atlanta by railroad 90 miles—total 120.

The following are some distances from Atlanta:

Atlanta to Macon,	103
Macon to Savannah,	190
Atlanta to Savannah,	293
Atlanta to Augusta,	171
Augusta to Charleston,	137
Atlanta to Charleston,	308
Atlanta to Montgomery,	165
" to Columbus,	202
" to Americus,	173
Atlanta to Augusta,	171
Augusta to Columbia, by Railroad,	143
Atlanta to Columbia, by Railroad,	314
Atlanta to Augusta,	171
Augusta to Columbia, (stage,)	75
Atlanta to Columbia,	246
Atlanta to Florence,	383

Overland from Augusta the distance would probably be less.

Andersonville is not far from Americus we believe. Montgomery is distant 331 miles by water, and 187 by land from Mobile.

These figures, taken from the Railroad Guide and Gazetteer, may be useful. They give the distances from Sherman's last known headquarters to every leading point at which his talked of movement could possibly be expected to aim.

We still adhere to the opinion that an advance by Sherman, leaving Hood in his rear and on his communications is hardly probable, even if it be possible, which we much doubt. Any movement in force, if made at all, would appear to us more likely to be made in the direction of Montgomery and Mobile. Sherman's talk of going to Andersonville is all flummery. He knows as well as we do that there is nothing to be made by that in the way of releasing prisoners.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE GOVERNMENTS.

It is the theory of all representative free Governments that the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government shall be independent of each other. If the Executive is disposed to usurp power, not granted by the Constitution, the Legislative Department will refuse to support the usurpation by legislation, whilst by impeachment it can punish the usurper. If the Legislature usurps power, the Executive will veto the usurpation, whilst the Judiciary can arrest and nullify the usurpations of both. This theory, even in times of peace, often fails to be carried into effect. The great enemy to its operation is the Executive Department, and the reason is obvious. It is the grand enforcer and conservator of the whole system, whilst it wields all the patronage the operations of the Government require for its administration. The interest of men cluster around it, and the temptations of power, ever leading to the usurpation of power, give it a continual tendency to absorb the independence of the other branches of the Government. Hence, jealousy of the Executive power is an essential condition to the rightful operation of all free Governments. Confidence is not the principle of any free Government. Distrust rather is its principle—distrust which seeks, by dividing power, to prevent its abuse. It takes for granted the truth of the statement of the Psalmist, that "man is prone to evil, and that continually," and, therefore, hems him around when entrusted with power, with guards and checks and opposing powers.

Our confidence is in the Constitution; and in that jealous distrust of power in the Executive, every line of it teaches. Confidence in the people of the Confederate States, and the mighty cause which animates them. We distrust all power—all executive power under any Constitution; but above all, we distrust all arbitrary power sought for by an Executive in the midst of public troubles. Our distrust is the echo of the Constitution, and of all experience in past ages.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE VOTE OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The public were no doubt somewhat surprised yesterday at the announcement that 125,000 names had been registered in this city to vote at the coming election. It is altogether probable that four or five thousand of this number appear on the list twice, having been copied from the poll list of last year by the registrars, but who have moved into other wards or election districts since their last vote, and also appear in the districts where they now reside. But even with this reduction it reveals a great preponderance in the number of votes in this city over that of any other city in the Union, and, in fact, over that of many of the States.— This metropolis is, in fact, a State by itself. By a comparison of the votes registered with the vote polled in many of the New England States in 1860, its political importance is at once manifest.

Take, for instance, the States of Vermont and New Hampshire. The aggregate vote of these two States in 1859 was about 111,000; or 45,000 in the former and 66,000 in the latter, in round numbers. The total vote in the State of Connecticut of that year was less than 79,000; Rhode Island, 22,000 New York City has more votes than both of those States, which have together four representatives in the United States Senate. The vote of Maine did not reach 98,000. Thus it will be seen that there is one State in New England—Massachusetts—which has as large a vote as this city. The State of New Jersey—many of whose voters are New Yorkers, doing business here, but residing in that State—only reached 121,000; while the vote of Maryland and Delaware combined was only 108,000 in 1860, in round numbers, and is much less now. We might continue this comparison with several of the Southern States—such as Louisiana, Alabama and Florida—and show a like preponderance. All this shows that this metropolis takes the lead of all other cities in the Union in

[illegible]

[illegible] same day at Battery Wagner.

When God formed the rose he said, "Thou shalt flourish and spread thy perfume." When he commanded the sun to emerge from chaos he added, "Thou shalt enlighten and warm the world." When he gave life to the lark he enjoined upon it to soar and sing in the air. Finally, he created man, and told him to love. And seeing the sun shine, perceiving the rose, hearing the lark warble in the air, how can man help loving?—*Greek.*

Tribute of Respect.

[illegible] Lodge, [illegible]

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our beloved and worthy brother, J. M. F. HARRISON, therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely regret his death and deeply sympathise with his [illegible].

Resolved, That [illegible] he was [illegible] which the cardinal virtues of our order [illegible] forth.

Resolved, That as we cherish his memory, and desire to imitate his example, the members of this Lodge be requested to wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record and a copy thereof be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and also forwarded to the Confederate for publication.

A. V. SULLIVAN,
E. F. [illegible],
JACOB T. BROWN, } Committee.
W. F. [illegible], W. M.

Jacob T. Brown, Sec'y.
November 12, 1864.

OBITUARY.

Of the large number of citizens of the town of [illegible] who have lately been removed by death, [illegible] F. HARRISON, [illegible] buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. Harrison was born in [illegible] county, in this State, on the 25th October, [illegible]

[illegible] been, and by her, who survives him, leaves a youthful family. But may their grief and that of his friends be assuaged by the knowledge that the approach of death had no terrors for him. Up to his last moments, although in a state of extreme weakness, his hand was steady and his mind was clear and composed. The early lessons of a Christian mother were not lost. No threatening clouds overhung his future. He followed her pathway to the grave and the dark valley and shadow of death was illumined by the immortal hopes which can only come from the Christian's faith. W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Secretary's Office,
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 18th, 1864.

[illegible]

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WILMINGTON AND Weldon Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock payable to the Stockholders on and after the 23d inst. The Books for transfer of Stock are closed until after that date.

J. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Nov 21 3t

Tarboro' Southerner Raleigh Progress, Raleigh Confederate, Goldsboro' State Journal, copy 3 times.

WANTED,

$6,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS.
$6,000 NORTH CAROLINA BANK BILLS.
COUPONS OLD NORTH CAROLINA SIXES.
COUPONS NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.
OLD NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers.

Nov 21-3t*

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.

Nov 21-d2w&wtd